

Cloud onboarding with NGAP

Cloud Onboarding Session ESIP Summer Meeting 2017 11am July 27th 2016

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Agenda

- Three important things
- How things do (and don't) change
 - Deployment
 - Configuration
 - Security
 - External communications
 - Scaling
 - Logging
 - Monitoring
 - Metrics
 - Contingency and Recovery
- How did it go with the Common Metadata Repository?



THREE IMPORTANT THINGS

1. What is NGAP?

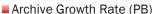
- Next Generation Application Platform
- NGAP is the NASA Compliant General Application Platform. It provides a cloudbased Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) and Infrastructure-as-a-Service (laaS) for EOSDIS applications.





EOSDIS Archive Growth <u>Estimate</u> (Prime + Extended)





[■] Cumulative Archive Size (PB)



NASA

ExCEL

Project

ExCEL Efforts and Project Prototypes

NGAP

NASA Compliant General Application
Platform (NGAP), an operational, dev-ops, and sandbox AWS cloud based operating environment.

ASF WOS Prototype

AWS/NGAP Web Object Storage (WOS) prototyping large volumes of mission data dynamically between AWS S3, S3-IA, and Glacier object storage. Managed out of Alaska Satellite Facility

Earthdata Search Client to Cloud

NASA Earth Science data search by keyword and advanced filters such as time and space

Cumulus

Prototype addressing core EOSDIS capabilities including data ingest, archive, management, and distribution of large volumes of EOS data.

Getting Ready for NISAR (GRFN)

Integrated prototype of science product generation and delivery from a DAAC system focused on coupling ASF DAAC and JPL ARIA systems.

CATEES

Easy-to-use Python tools packaged to support EOSDIS cross-DAAC science workflows and analytics over large volumes of EOS data in AWS.

ECC to Cloud Study

Earth Code Collaborative (ECC) study to determine cloud ready capabilities to migrate into AWS/NGAP platform.



NASA +

ExCEL Efforts and Project Prototypes Continued

GIBS in the Cloud

Migrating GIBS to the AWS/NGAP Cloud based on recommendations made in the "GIBS in the Cloud Study"

Earthdata Login to Cloud Study

Study to determine and recommend migrating the Earthdata Login into AWS/NGAP cloud environment

CMR to Cloud

Migration of the Common Metadata Repository, into the AWS/NGAP platform based on recommendations made in the CMR to Cloud study.

OPeNDAP/HDF Cloud Studies

Study to determine and recommend a cloud native integration of OPeNDAP accessing HDF5 and netCDF4 data on AWS/NGAP platform.

NEXUS

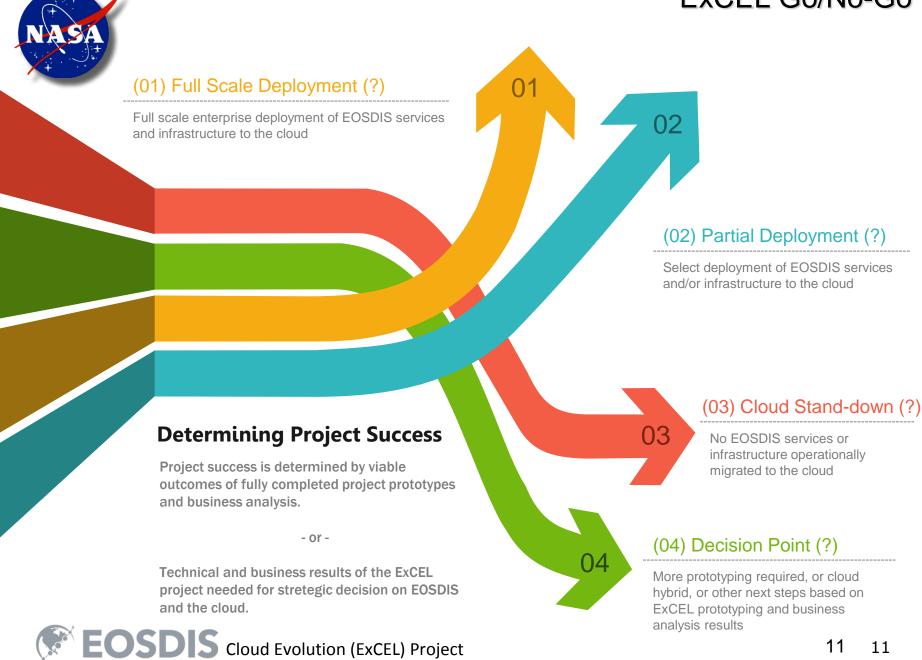
Prototype to accelerate end-user analysis of remote sensing data, highly parallel to better enable science discovery

Network Prototypes

Network prototypes to support to test security, monitoring, logging, and to perform R&D testing to support all ExCEL project prototypes.



ExCEL Go/No-Go



NGAP as a Platform

NGAP Services (Monitoring, Logging, Security, Autoscaling, Billing, etc.)

NASA's Office of the Chief Information Officer (AWS Reseller)



A Rough Look at Separation



Policy

- Budgeting
- Security
- Usage

NGAP Services

OCIO GP-MCE



Technology

- Hosting
- Storage
- Services



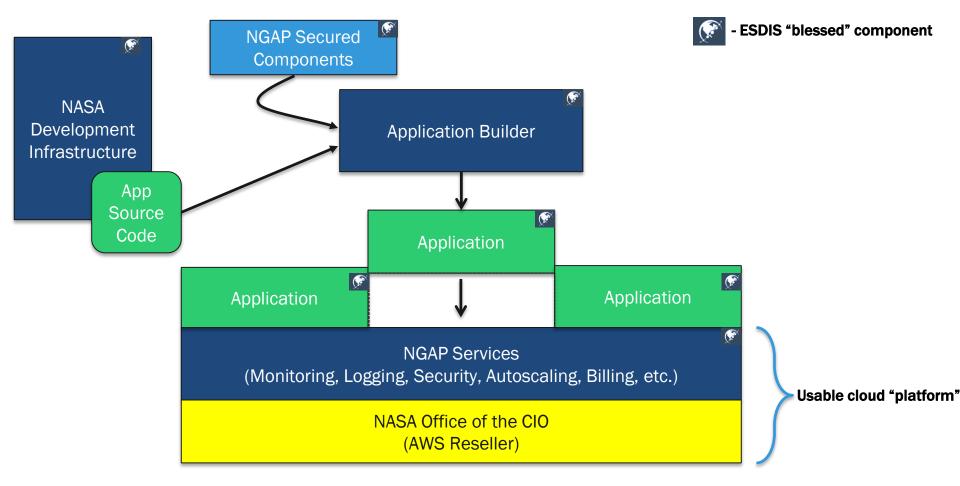
NGAP as a Platform

NGAP Services (Monitoring, Logging, Security, Autoscaling, Billing, etc.)

NASA's Office of the Chief Information Officer (AWS Reseller)



Layer security thoughout the architecture





2. Instances are ephemeral

NGAP deployments follow a blue-green deployment process

To maximize the availability and performance of our applications, a deployment is spun up in parallel with the existing deployment. When the secondary deployment is ready it swaps with the existing deployment which is then discarded

NGAP application instances are not available in perpetuity



3. No ssh

To preserve the integrity of an application instance, ssh (secure shell) access is limited to NGAP personnel



HOW THINGS DO (AND DON'T) CHANGE

Deployment

Bamboo is used to perform deployments

Production and UAT deployments are tightly controlled by the **DEVOPS** team

SIT deployments are controlled by the development team

Earthdata Operations maintain a Deployment
Doctrine that is publicly available



Configuration

12-factor-app practices encourage the storage of configuration with the environment

We developed the Earthdata Environment Configuration Service (**EECS**) to configure our applications

EECS provides an API to read and write JSON-formatted configuration for our application on a per-environment basis

If an implementer chooses not to use EECS then configuration should be externalized from code



Security (1 of 2)

The responsibility for identifying and resolving security issues and software patches rests with the GP-MCE

They will release Amazon Machine Instances (AMIs) to NGAP

NGAP will release that AMI to NGAP PROD after SIT and UAT testing

The application team will deploy the new AMI with any deployment of their applications that exist in NGAP PROD

This approach has a number of elements that need to be allowed for



Security (2 of 2)

- Not all applications have a presence in NGAP SIT and UAT
- 2. Once an AMI hits NGAP PROD all deployments there will use the new AMI*

*We plan to mitigate this by giving an operator choices in AMI at certain points



External communications

On-premises solutions generally have a static set of IP addresses that an external entity can expect traffic from

NGAP instances are ephemeral

NGAP applications have a range of possible IP addresses

Stick to standard ports if possible. Amazon Web Services (AWS)/GP-MCE/NGAP do not block outgoing traffic to standard ports.



Scaling

Manual scaling is extremely simple to achieve via the ngap-cli application.

> bundle exec ngap ps:scale <app name> 2



Logging (1 of 2)

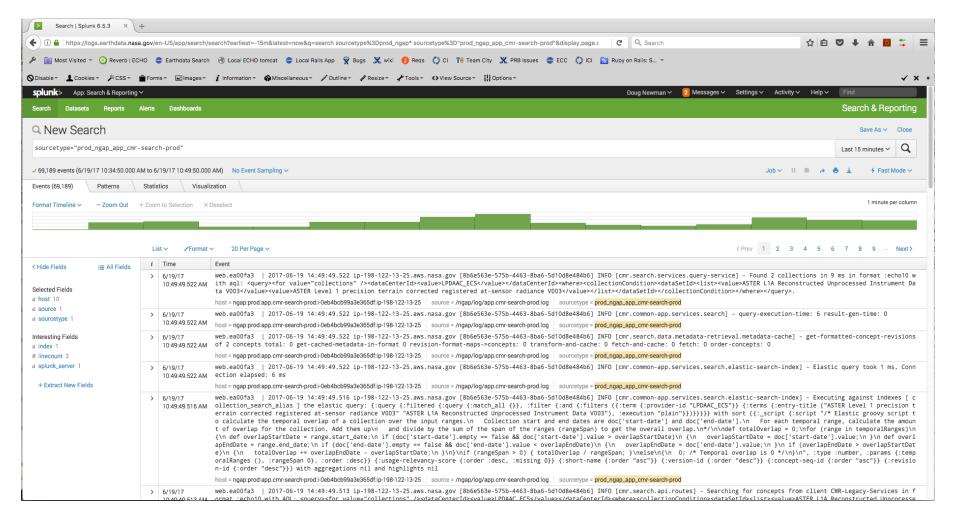
No ssh access. No log files.

NGAP automatically generates all needed artifacts to analyze application and access logs with **Splunk**

Use Splunk



Logging (2 of 2)





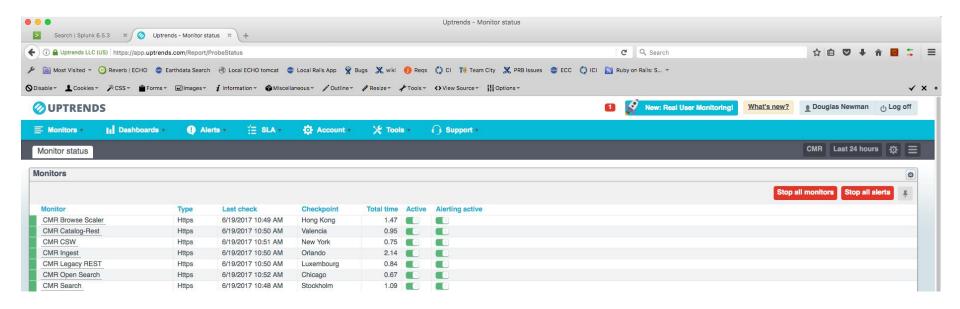
External monitoring (1 of 2)

External monitoring strategy will not be affected by the transition to NGAP

Monitoring of public APIs and applications do not change



External monitoring (2 of 2)





Internal monitoring (1 of 3)

Internal monitoring strategies **may** be affected by the transition to NGAP

No ssh access.

Monitoring must be done using one of the following methods,

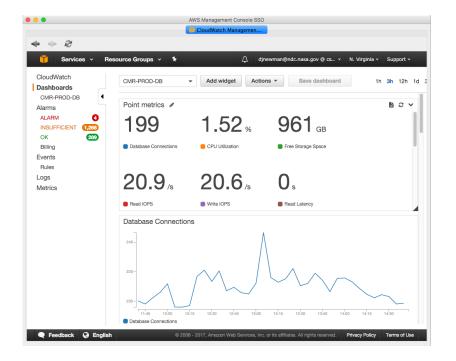


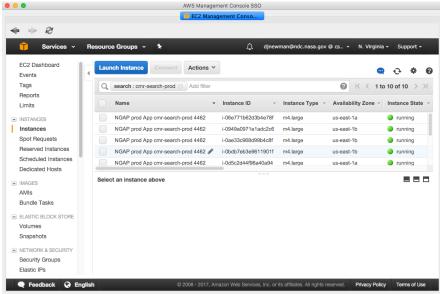
Internal monitoring (2 of 3)

- 1. NGAP provides an API to obtain a list of instance IP addresses for our applications
- 2. NGAP generates metrics, alarms and notifications for our ephemeral instances
 - Disk utilization
 - CPU utilization
 - Memory utilization
- Custom alarms may also add alarms to metrics associated with static AWS resources



Internal monitoring (3 of 3)







Metrics

Metrics can be obtained using the following applications aligned with NGAP,

- Splunk
- AWS CloudWatch*

And external applications such as,

- Google Analytics
- Uptrends

These can be leveraged during issue triage, reporting and performance analysis



Contingency & Recovery

- NGAP can currently deploy our applications to multiple availability zones (AZ) within the US-East region for Platform as a service (PaaS) applications
- In the future, we could support deployment across multiple regions (within CONUS)
- If one AZ goes down the other one is still there. Oour applications keeps working
- We expect to be able to leverage recovery capabilities provided by the cloud and NGAP



HOW DID IT GO WITH CMR?

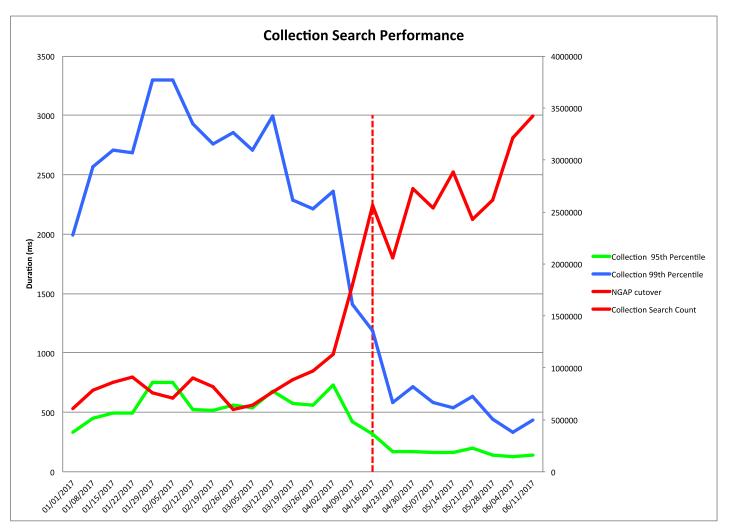
CMR?

'The Common Metadata Repository (CMR) is a highperformance, high-quality, continuously evolving metadata system that catalogs Earth Science data and associated service metadata records'

- 33K collections
- 380 million granules
- 95% of queries are resolved in less than 1 second
- 12 node elastic search cluster (1.4 TB) for search
- Oracle Relation Database Service (RDS) for metadata persistence
- 14 micro services
 - On premises 5 hosts (1 instance on each)
 - NGAP 42 application instances (varying numbers of redundancy)

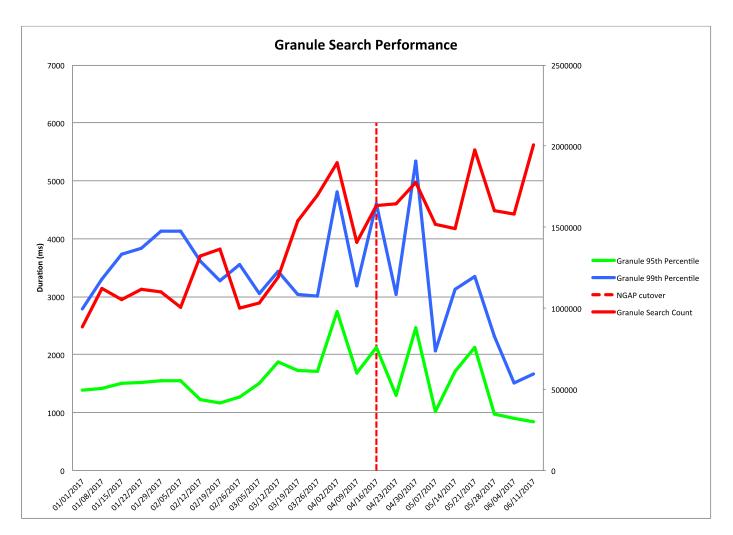


Performance (1 of 2)





Performance (2 of 2)





Stability

- 2017 Prod uptime on-premises: 99.70%
- 2017 Prod uptime on-cloud: 99.93%

- 2017 UAT uptime on-premises: 99.76%
- 2017 UAT uptime on-cloud: 99.95%

- 2017 SIT uptime on-premises: 96.76%
- 2017 SIT uptime on-cloud: 99.79%



Scalability (1 of 2)

- New functionality in CMR has required the re-indexing of our granule inventory. This is a time-consuming process.
- While on-premises are only recourse was to intelligently distribute the load of reindexing across our 5 instances
- On the cloud we can, and have, spun up additional, temporary processing instances to reduce the time taken



Scalability (2 of 2)

- Re-indexing granules on premises: 7 days
 - -5 workers
- Re-indexing granules on cloud: 3 days
 - 1 worker per provider (normally 5)



Miscellaneous

- CMR uses Uptrends for external monitoring
- CMR uses Uptrends, Google Analytics and Splunk for metrics
- CMR SIT, UAT and PROD are only deployed to NGAP PROD



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Raytheon

